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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COUP EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YOR					
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	18-CR-204(NGG) United States Courthouse				
4 5	-against-	Brooklyn, New York February 05, 2019				
6 7	11:00 a.m. KEITH RANIERE, et al. Defendants.					
8	x TRANSCRIPT OF CRIMINAL CAUSE FOR STATUS CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE NICHOLAS G. GARAUFIS UNITED STATES SENIOR DISTRICT JUDGE					
10	APPEARANCES For the Government: UN	NITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE Astern District of New York				
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So let's first talk about the actual bail application and then we'll go into the issue of the current conditions at the MDC, which have been apparently evolving since the fire. There was a fire that took place that knocked out at electrical system and other equipment during the coldest days of this century.

So go ahead.

MR. AGNIFILO: Yes, Judge, thank you.

We did file a bail motion, our third bail motion.

It's different than the others in that there is a due process component to it. I think it's significant that we filed that bail motion with the due process component two days before the fire. So from our argument, even without the events that I think we're going to review in part today, we believe that Mr. Raniere has had his due process rights violated.

I'm not going to belabor the points. Your Honor knows I stand here at almost every court appearance, and admittedly some of my co-counsel don't always ask for what I ask for, but certainly for Mr. Raniere's perspective we've been asking for a trial since he's come to Brooklyn.

Now, there have been different reasons that we don't dispute that have amounted to exceptions to the Speedy Trial Act. And one of the things that is interesting, I don't know that I've ever seen an answer in the case law to this, it's interesting to note that 18 U.S. Section 3164, which is in the Speedy Trial statute says that after 90 days an incarcerated

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defendant gets released. Now, what relevance could that statute have when you also consider that 3161 says after 70 days a case gets dismissed. It can't exist logically; it literally makes no sense.

So the argument that we touch upon in our bail motion is that the calculus behind 3164 has to be different than 3161 in some regard. I think the regard really is this, further on in 3161 they make distinctions between adjourned periods that they call the fault, but say the fault or responsibility of one party or another party. Motions aside, and motions probably do exclude the time, but the vast majority of the adjournments in this case have been due to a combination of two things: One is my co-counsel, they have the right to say we don't have the discovery as quickly as we should have. But what I've endeavor to do is I've endeavored in my motion papers to go through chapter and verse of all the details of how this case did not have to become as unmanageable, complex, whatever term you want to use, as it became.

I'm not saying anything to say to besmirch my colleagues at the U.S. Attorney's Office, who I like and respect a great deal for a long time. They wouldn't meet with us. We wanted to meet with them, to talk about discovery, a way of making things easier. They didn't want to. They said they didn't have to. And you're right, they don't have to.

But they certainly didn't contribute to making the case easier.

It wasn't until your Honor sent us to Judge Scanlon that Judge Scanlon, in my estimation, maybe the other parties have a different view, held the Government's feet to the fire and demanded answers and got some answers and started to move this case forward. Because at this point we're in the weeds. Your Honor made the very good point at one point of saying this court, meaning the District Court, is not going to deal with your in-the-weeds discovery issues, nor should it. And your Honor wisely sent us to Judge Scanlon who got in the weeds with us and then we started to get some progress.

It's a case that has a lot of different facets to it. I think the Government is working hard; I do. I think they are trying to get stuff to us expeditiously. But through a series of complications, including and this is the other part of the motion, there have been I don't know how many days in January that legal visiting before even the fire, was suspended in at the MDC.

THE COURT: We're going to get to that, as to the currents circumstances.

MR. AGNIFILO: I'm curious why, it's a major problem.

THE COURT: There is a, Judge Dearcy Hall, who has issued a temporary restraining order in a civil litigation

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brought by the Federal Defenders requiring that visitation be restored during regular hours as set forth in the rules of the facility, which I think are 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. seven days a week. Whether or not that has been accomplished, we're going to hear from the representatives of the MDC, who are required to be represented by whomever they send, and they've sent three people.

So I expect that we're going to get at least some answers as to what the current status is of that and other issues that may effect your client and the other two defendants who we're going to be here in a few minutes.

It's important to the Court that we get the answers and also that the improvements that are necessary to deal with some of these really extraordinarily terrible conditions be dealt with, at least with regard to these three defendants.

I don't have jurisdiction to run the MDC. I don't want jurisdiction to run the MDC in formal circumstances. Bu I do have jurisdiction to deal with the rights of the individual defendants who have been detained at the MDC who are assigned to me as defendants. So that's why we are here.

MR. AGNIFILO: I understand.

THE COURT: Frankly for two reasons. One, you raised the third request for bail. And two, you've added to it the issue of the circumstances, your client's detention at MDC specifically, I understand all of that.

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MR. AGNIFILO: The other part of it is 3164 says something in the clearest terms, it says that incarcerated defendants shall be given priority. It says "shall" in the clearest terms.

With utmost respect to my colleagues at the United States Attorney's Office, they've done everything other than give Mr. Raniere's case priority. They are continuing to investigate, as is their right in a general sense, but I don't know if it's their right with an incarcerated defendant.

They've taken the position in front of Judge

Scanlon, we have discovery that might be relevant to you but

we're not going to give it to you because we're still

investigating, because there might be a Superseding

Indictment. That's fair and kosher under the rules, except

when you consider that there is an actual statute that says

you shall give an incarcerated defendant priority.

That can't just be meaningless, that has to mean something. I think what it has to mean is when you have an incarcerated defendant who comes to court and says, you know, Judge, I'm innocent. I want a trial of the earliest possible date, and I certainly don't want to be incarcerated against my will while I'm waiting for that trial. I don't think what the Government gets to do then is to look at other defendants, look at other charges, look at other Superseding Indictments. Normally they can do that, but they can't do that when the

defendant is incarcerated because the words "shall be given priority," have to mean something. They can't be words that we can all decide to ignore.

One thing I do want to say, your Honor has been very on top of the fact from the very first minute I stood in this spot and talked to your Honor about this case about your Honor's concern, the first thing you ever said about this case is we're going to try to move Mr. Raniere with alacrity. I was happy.

Here is the problem. The Government, and I'm not for the moment putting ill motives on them, there is lots of ways of making sure that a case does not move with alacrity. We might supersede once, we might supersede twice. We have discovery that might be relevant to other charges.

From my view of the world, they've put the Court in a box. I remember standing here in the fall at some point and we tried to reach a consensus on a trial date. I wanted January 7. I wanted a January 7 trial, I made that very clear. My co-counsel didn't. So we had an all-parties agreement that we were going to try this case on the date that we set in March.

It didn't happen in March. It didn't happen in March certainly for no-fault of the Court, I think the Court was willing and able to have the trial in March. We didn't have the trial in March because there were discovery issues,

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some of my co-counsel wanted more time to respond to the enterprise letter. I'm aware of all of that. I'm not trying to take things out of context.

But, we have one incarcerated defendant in this case. And it happens to be the only defendant who has been demanding a prompt trial. He has not gotten a prompt trial.

Even before this situation with the MDC ever started to unfold, I submit that when we get into the facts of the MDC all this fire did on January 27 is shine a spotlight on some other issues within the MDC, which we're going to talk about, lack of heat, things along those lines, we already had a problem.

We had a problem as of the date we filed the motion on January 25. From our estimation we believe Mr. Raniere should be released as a matter of fundamental fairness and due process. And as a back up, as a Plan B, that he be released on the conditions that we set forth in our motion. Thank you.

THE COURT: Let me hear from the Government.

MS. PENZA: Thank you, your Honor. I'm going to address the proprietary of the third bail motion aside from MDC at the first instance because I want your Honor to understand the Government takes the concerns about MDC incredibly seriously. I don't want my position regarding the impropriety of the third bail motion to suggesting that we do not take those concerns very seriously.

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So, your Honor, the third motion for bail that the defendant put forth makes no meaningful difference. There has been no change regarding the defendant's risk of flight, regarding the dangerousness which your Honor has not yet even reached, having found twice that the defendant was a risk of flight based on two other packages.

And I think Mr. Agnifilo is stressing here the fact that his co-counsel have now sought an adjournment, six-week adjournment, based on the complexity of the case. He's --

THE COURT: As I recall it, it was on complexity, which is driven in large measure by the amount of discovery that needs to be reviewed by counsel. Do I not remember that correctly?

MS. PENZA: Your Honor, that is true. But that has not meaningfully shifted from when those defendants agreed to the trial date in March. And so I think that's the difference here.

So in terms of this case moving with alacrity, this is a racketeering case, the charges span a long period of time, there are six defendants, there is 12 terabytes of discovery. So the case has been moving with alacrity.

Defense counsel has litigated at every single step, as is their right to do, but every single step of that. There is a reason why that is taken into account when you are doing the speedy trial calculation. You can't have it both ways.

You can't litigate every single aspect and get your speedy trial.

So even just the defendant's tactics alone pretrial, which he is more than entitled to engage in, are one of the real reasons why this case has taken the time it has, which is not an unusual amount of time. Parties on both sides of the table have had to request additional amount of time for filings at various periods because we did agree to an incredibly compressed motion schedule.

But the Government from the beginning has agreed to try this case whenever your Honor set forth. We first proposed a joint schedule with a January date, because that's what the Court ordered. It was even tighter than the one we ended up with, but that is what the Government said they would do. When it was March, the Government said the same exact thing, we will get our motions done, we will do whatever we need to do to try the case.

But nothing meaningfully changed regarding the amount of discovery. So defendants knew there was 12 terabytes of discovery back when we agreed on the March date. Judge Scanlon set December 6 as the date by which we had to produce substantial portions of discovery, we did that. And despite the fact that we did that, because there was so much, as is reasonable, three of the defendants have said that they need more time to review that material.

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So that's the situation we find ourselves in. There is nothing that the Government has done differently from when we began trying this case. So we have taken steps at every single turn to protect the defendant's rights and to move forward with alacrity, but certain things that the defendant had done have not advanced that goal.

For example, your Honor, there were motions to dismiss. Those could have been filed long before November when they were eventually filed, if the defendant had wanted to do so. There was nothing preventing him from trying to get those issues before your Honor sooner; and therefore, we would have had other issues kind of rolling along.

Additionally, when we're talking about discovery, right now our colleagues are planning to go before Judge Scanlon this afternoon to talk about privilege issues in this case. We do still have discovery that has not been produced to any of the defendants, except the defendants who are the privileged holders, because there are complicated privilege issues in this case. There are 45,000 e-mails that are hitting on privilege terms. We have counsel for Nxivm that is involved being guided by the defendants who are asserting very complicated, if not fantastical, privileges at this point. So the idea that the complexity is real, your Honor, and the Government objects --

THE COURT: Who is the counsel for Nxivm?

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1	MS. PENZA: Michael Sullivan, your Honor.				
2	THE COURT: Go on.				
3	MS. PENZA: So, your Honor, the Government objects				
4	to this characterization that somehow the latest adjournment				
5	of the trial is in any way due to the Government not				
6	fulfilling its obligations. It's just not the truth. Three				
7	of the defendants put in a letter, put in their motion				
8	THE COURT: I'm trying to recall, is Nxivm a				
9	corporation?				
10	MS. PENZA: It is, but it's complicated.				
11	THE COURT: I'm sure.				
12	MS. PENZA: We have used that as an umbrella term				
13	for a large number of organizations, including corporations				
14	affiliated with individual defendants. So I'm using it as an				
15	umbrella term.				
16	THE COURT: And Judge Scanlon is dealing with this.				
17	MS. PENZA: Yes.				
18	THE COURT: Go on let me, just before you				
19	continue. I just want to clarify that Mr. Raniere did consent				
20	to a March 18, 2019, trial, did he not, moving it from January				
21	to March?				
22	MR. AGNIFILO: We consented, yes. That's right.				
23	THE COURT: Okay. There was that period that was				
24	consented to by everybody, I take it, as I recall, including				
25	Mr. Raniere.				

1 MR. AGNIFILO: That's right. 2 So the only, the jump was from March 19 THE COURT: 3 to April 29, which was not consented to by Mr. Raniere. 4 MR. AGNIFILO: That is true also. 5 THE COURT: Go ahead. 6 MS. PENZA: So, your Honor, I believe if there is 7 any particular questions, the Government is happy to raise 8 them. 9 THE COURT: What about the due process issue 10 generically? 11 MS. PENZA: Your Honor, we don't believe that the 12 defendant has cited a single case that holds the position that they are now taking. The defendant has been incarcerated for 13 14 less than a year. When you compare that with other 15 racketeering cases that is a significantly less, a shorter period of time. 16 17 I'm not saying whether that is -- I think your 18 Honor's decision to move with alacrity and all of the parties' 19 efforts in that regard are correct but, I don't think we're 20 even close to a consideration on a due process violation. 21 THE COURT: Mr. Agnifilo, how do you believe you've 22 overcome the conclusion the Court reached that the defendant, 23 taking into account this new application, that the defendant 24 is a flight risk even with this additional \$300,000 commitment

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by a suretor.

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MR. AGNIFILO: Judge, I think we've been trying to sort of erode away at the initial notion that the Government put forward that he fled to Mexico. I think your Honor in his second decision did walk that back quite a bit. And said you were somewhat concerned about the cellphone usage and things like that, but it was less clear because of the timing of things. Because it's not as though — he actually came back to the United States on the day of the New York Times article that talked about the branding or soon thereafter, rather than went to Mexico for the first time.

My argument is there is really nothing strong in the record. I say this -- I don't want to ask to reargue the issue of flight -- and I don't. I think your Honor was very circumspect in your prior decision that there was not strong evidence of flight.

I think that with a first arrest, U.S. citizen, I think that we have a colorable argument that at some point we have to meet a threshold that makes sense. I think all things get to be considered together. I think it's one thing to keep someone incarcerated when he's a first arrest, U.S. citizen, for three months pending a trial, maybe even four months pending a trial; but now we're talking a year pending a trial.

And the Government didn't have to do this. The Government is taking advantage of certain procedural implements in the law that they can supersede Indictments, but

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Raniere in the fall if they wanted to, but they didn't want to. That's the point. They wanted to add, they want to do everything other than give him the priority that section 3164 says he's assured of. They could have tried Raniere and Allison Mack or Raniere alone in the fall. But they didn't want to, because they got what they wanted, they got him in jail.

One wonders, if he wasn't in jail would they be pressing for a fall trial? They might have, that might have changed things.

I'm not saying they don't have a right to supersede Indictments, they have the right to do all those things. I think they have been — one of the things I think is important is we didn't get engaged with the firewall team until October. Mr. Raniere got locked up in March. They had to see that there were going to be attorney-client issues.

In answer to your Honor's question, counsel for Nxivm is the former United States Attorney for Massachusetts. He's a pretty -- he seems to be above approach. I've never been a former U.S. attorney of anywhere.

THE COURT: U.S. Attorney?

MR. AGNIFILO: Yes, for Massachusetts, correct, for a big stretch of time. I think if the Government really wanted to move this case along, with a sense of urgency, there

1 are certain things they could have done different.

THE COURT: I take it he's been compensated from this Trust as well, or certainly could be, could he not?

MS. PENZA: He is, your Honor. He has represented to us that he is being compensated.

THE COURT: So he's paid by the Trust as well.

MR. AGNIFILO: That's fine.

THE COURT: I'm just pointing that out, that everybody is being paid by the Trust.

MR. AGNIFILO: We're just happy the lawyers are being paid, that's a step in the right direction.

THE COURT: Well, we'll talk about that during the Curcio hearing. I'm not going to talk about that now. I just wanted that clarified, that everyone, as they have a right to, is being paid for their representation of the defendants and a also Nxivm. Okay.

MR. AGNIFILO: The point is, the Government shouldn't have the ability to keep someone in jail and then do everything other than try his case. 3164 has to mean something; it can't mean what has happened here.

THE COURT: Isn't it true, though, that on the issue of due process, there is no case law in the Second Circuit that indicates that a year or 13 months, which what it would be when we start trying this case, period of detention constitutes a due process violation under Second Circuit case

law; isn't that fair?

MR. AGNIFILO: The Second Circuit, I would submit, even goes further than that. The amount of the incarceration is far from dispositive, that it's other factors.

I think the Government is right, there are cases where someone has been incarcerated for 15 months, 16 months pending trial. I don't know in those cases that that defendant has been pretty much demanding, to the extent I can demand anything, an immediate trial since the second we got to the district.

respect, you didn't say at the time that you actually consented to moving the trial from January to March, you weren't saying that we want a trial tomorrow; because you could have said that too. You were telegraphing that to me that it would be useful for you to have the additional time, and that you were consenting to having the trial pushed back to March 18. I'm the one who was trying to get it tried on March 18, actually perhaps along with you, but there were some real issues that effected at least three of Mr. Raniere's co-defendants.

And there is case law that makes it clear that the Court has the authority to take those concerns into account when setting a trial date. Yes?

MR. AGNIFILO: There is no doubt the Court has that

authority. What I think I put on the record --

THE COURT: I'm asking you about the due process issue. You're raising a due process issue that has never been recognized or at least under circumstances that have not been recognized as requiring a defendant to be released from detention or have an immediate trial. That's what I'm trying to arrive at here.

MR. AGNIFILO: Right. So ultimately everything your Honor said is correct. Part of the problem -- I'm not putting this exclusively on the Government. My co-defendants -- I wanted a January 7 trial, my co-defendants said no way we don't want a January 7 trial, our clients are released.

THE COURT: Then again, I come back to the Trust, some people who are being paid their fees by the Trust want a trial later, some want a trial now.

My concern is that is anybody manipulating this process on the defense side, I'm sorry they are not all here, but I'm happy to mention this tomorrow when we meet again, that's a concern that I have. This situation has been complicated by circumstances that do not normally arise in a multi-defendant setting. Everyone has their own lawyer. They are being paid by their client or they are being paid through Federal Defenders or CJA, and so there isn't this aggregation of interests that exists due to how the attorneys are being compensated. That's just one of my concerns.

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So you may be arguing this and you may have every right to feel this way, but the law isn't with you on this. Because you've basically acceded to the delay. It's only a six-week delay beyond the date I was going to try the case any way that you agreed to, that's really where we are. It was March 18, and when we moved it, we moved it April 29, that's six weeks. And you had agreed to March 18; isn't that right? MR. AGNIFILO: I agreed to March 18 because I have co-counsel who wouldn't do another -- what I said to the Court at the time, I said this was -- because your Honor was upset, in my recollection, that I thought your Honor thought that March 18 was too far into the future. Because if I remember right, I think your Honor was considering moving the January 7 date only a couple of weeks. Then we come back with March 18 and your Honor I think was concerned that that was too far. THE COURT: You agreed to it, so why are we arguing We're not arguing, we're just considering these about this? different aspects of what has happened. This is the history of the case. I'd like to move on to the future of the case. MR. AGNIFILO: Very good. Me too, Judge. THE COURT: Do you have something else you'd like to say, ma'am? MS. PENZA: Your Honor, we just again believe that risk of flight needs to revisited right now. If there are any

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- questions about the defendant's package he proposed, we can address that.
- 3 THE COURT: I think you did address it in your 4 papers, did you not?

- MS. PENZA: Just regarding the -- we've put in a very brief letter, your Honor.
- THE COURT: I know. Did you want to say more? So say it, so we have a record here.
 - MS. PENZA: The only thing we would say is that defendant's characterization regarding the flight from Mexico, the Government still stands by its assertion that the defendant was attempting to evade law enforcement at the time that he was in Mexico. And that is evidenced, in part, by the fact that, as we put in our most recent filing last night which is not on the docket yet, but in our most recent filing that at the time of his actual arrest he was hidden in a back room at the time being hidden by "DOS" slaves, as we've been calling them, in quotes.
 - There are a couple of concerns regarding redactions that we are conferring with defense counsel, which is why we haven't filed it on the docket yet.
- THE COURT: Has Mr. Raniere's counsel seen it?

 MR. AGNIFILO: We have. It was e-mailed to us last night.
- THE COURT: Okay, good. That's what I'm most

1	concerned	about.	Anvthina	else?

MS. PENZA: Then we have a concern regarding the person that they have proposed as a suretor. There are significant concerns about his involvement in criminal activity within this case.

THE COURT: If we get there.

MS. PENZA: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: So now, another aspect of this is, if there were to be some package that the Court would seriously consider, there is a question of what is going on at the MDC and what's been going on there since the fire about a week ago, a little more than a week ago. Perhaps a representative of the MDC could provide the Court with a status report on the conditions under which Mr. Raniere is currently detained at the MDC. I don't want to hear from a lawyer.

MS. PENZA: I think Mr. Matteo, the facility manager, could testify.

THE COURT: Thank you for coming, sir. Fill us in. Where is he being housed? Let's start there. I'm going to examine you. How is he being housed? Where is he being housed specifically at the MDC?

MR. MATTEO: I believe I62 housing unit, located in MDC Brooklyn's west building.

THE COURT: In the west building.

MR. MATTEO: Correct.

Con Edison. All housing units have full lighting, life safety devices, fire alarm, protection, sprinkler protection.

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does have hot water. It has heating and ventilation throughout the building.

THE COURT: With regard to the distribution of medicine and the availability of medical attention for detainees who are in need of such help.

the institution, I deal with the construction maintenance.

But I can say I've been at the institution every day since the fire, and I can say that medical rounds and medication has been distributed to every single housing unit daily. I've witnessed it with my eyes, medical staff going unit to unit, as I was going to each housing unit throughout the day.

MR. MATTEO: Your Honor, I'm the facility manager at

THE COURT: With respect to any additional components of the operation that are not operable now, what are you working on to bring those up to speed or back to speed so that you're fully operational?

MR. MATTEO: As of Sunday when we restored electrical service to the building, the entire building, all functions, as far as inmate telephones, e-mail access, inmate TVs, have been fully restored.

THE COURT: Ms. McFarland, you received the TRO from the Court in this the case involving Federal Defenders. Are you in compliance with the requirement that attorney-client visitation take place from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. seven days a week?

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MS. McFARLAND: This morning we started legal visiting from 8:00 a.m. We were progressing. I checked before I left, it was still in progress.

THE COURT: Mr. Agnifilo, do you have anything to report on this subject? We have representatives, senior representatives, of the MDC here and so it would be useful for the Court to hear what problems you continue to have, if you're continuing to have problems.

MR. AGNIFILO: So legal visiting was canceled on the following day, each day: January 4, January 5, January 6, January 9, January 10, January 11, the 14th, the 21st, then the week of the fire. Starting from the 27th, which was the day of the fire through — I think legal visiting was, there was some legal visiting for half an hour, 45 minutes maybe yesterday. That's more than half of January.

THE COURT: Before the fire, I hear you. I'm going to ask about that. But before the fire, were you able or was Mr. Raniere able to reach you by telephone during the entire month of January until the fire?

MR. AGNIFILO: So he can reach us through Core Links, which is an e-mail service. The e-mails are obviously delayed sometimes only a few hours, sometimes a few days. We will try to communicate with him and tell him things that we want to talk about at the meeting a day or two days ahead of time and he doesn't get the e-mail until after two days when

PROCEEDINGS 1 we go to see him. I don't know why the Core Links system 2 takes so long sometimes and not others. But it is a problem. 3 So there is that. 4 We don't speak on the phone because the calls are 5 recorded. And we don't want to have attorney-client 6 communications being recorded, so we don't do that. 7 THE COURT: All right. But one of my questions is, 8 why were there no attorney-client visitations during the part 9 of January before the fire? I don't understand that. Is 10 there an answer to that question? 11 MS. McFARLAND: On the 4th, 5th, 6th I believe we 12 had power issues. Mr. Matteo can speak to that, back on the 13 4th, 5th, 6th it was canceled. 14 Because of power issues. THE COURT: 15 MS. McFARLAND: Yes. 16 THE COURT: Is that power issues in the same 17 facility that had the fire? 18 MR. MATTEO: Correct. 19 THE COURT: So you knew there were power issues in 20 early January. 21 We did experience an electrical issue MR. MATTEO: 22 prior to the fire. We did have representatives from the 23 equipment come in and do a full check of the system.

THE COURT: They did a good job apparently.

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being facetious.

1 These are people who fix something that then had a 2 fire; isn't that right? 3 MR. MATTEO: Well --4 I'm not trying to manage your business, THE COURT: 5 but if there is a continuing problem with the power supply and 6 they are not adequately fixing it, it's time to get someone 7 else who knows how to do it. 8 MR. MATTEO: Your Honor, the company that we had 9 come in is the manufacturer of the equipment. 10 And the issue that we had initially on the fourth, I 11 believe the date was, we got it back online. We checked the 12 equipment in that whole cabinet where the fire took place, in 13 a similar location but the back portion of the cabinet, not 14 the portion we were having the problem with. We have since 15 had an engineering firm come in and start a package, the investigation to get us back. 16 17 THE COURT: So let me ask this, what about the 18 problem with communication between by computer by e-mail 19 between a detainee and his or her attorney, that's effected by 20 the power availability, right? 21 MR. MATTEO: Right. 22 THE COURT: Is that all back in operation now? 23 MR. MATTEO: Correct, we're fully functioning. 24 THE COURT: Why is there a substantial delay, if

there is substantial delay that Mr. Agnifilo speaks of, for

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e-mails to get back and forth between a lawyer and his client or her client?

MR. GARCIA: We would have to see if Mr. Raniere, if he's on a mail monitoring or e-mail monitoring. A lot of times through intelligence we have to review the e-mails before we release them back to the inmate.

THE COURT: Even if they are addressed to his lawyer? I thought those were privileged.

MR. GARCIA: I believe they probably are, sir. If they are identified as attorney-client we don't review them.

THE COURT: You need to make sure that if the e-mails are addressed to Mr. Agnifilo, his attorney, then those should go through. You should have a program that permits those to go through promptly. I appreciate it if you would examine whether there is any problem with that and rectify it so that those communications going back and forth are provided promptly to the recipient.

MR. GARCIA: Yes, sir.

MS. PENZA: Your Honor, if I may, I do want to clarify regarding the phone calls. That is a choice that Mr. Raniere and his counsel have clearly decided to make, but the Government does not receive phone calls between a defendant and his attorney. We have arrangements with the MDC if we send a subpoena to receive phone calls, we specifically ask that those phone calls be excluded.

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I've worked with Mr. Agnifilo on other cases, he 1 2 knows that we follow that protocol so he would be able to 3 reach him immediately that way. 4 THE COURT: I understand that, but he may prefer to 5 either meet in person or operate by e-mail. That's his 6 privilege. But I've always understood, and you're just 7 reaffirming, that you don't monitor attorney-client phone 8 calls out of the MDC. 9 MS. PENZA: Correct. 10 THE COURT: You understand that to be case 11 generally? Do you believe that the Government -- let's cut to 12 the chase here, do you believe that the Government is 13 monitoring your phone calls with Mr. Raniere from the MDC? 14 you do, I want to know about it and I'll order them not to do 15 it. 16 MR. AGNIFILO: I have no reason to think that they 17 are. 18 All right. That's fine, thank you. THE COURT: There are a few other questions that MR. AGNIFILO: 20 I have.

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THE COURT: Please.

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MR. AGNIFILO: My understanding, Judge, is that at least Mr. Raniere's unit, I think other units too, have been without heat not just because of the fire, but for substantial periods beforehand. One of the problems is we'll go to meet

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with Mr. Raniere on one of the days when there is visiting in January and he's frankly, he looks bedraggled and exhausted.

He tells me his drinking water freezes at night.

I can also say with Judge Torres' hearing this morning, where it's becoming very quickly established as what seems to be a conclusive fact that there was no heating for different periods of time throughout January, including from January 14 to January 16, which is before the fire by two weeks.

THE COURT: The reason you're here and not there is because she's conducting a hearing for certain individuals who are defendants in her cases. And I'm holding a hearing here for individuals who are defendants in cases assigned to me. So whatever she's doing over there, I wish her well.

But I'm trying to get to the bottom of whether this is a problem, that there are problems with the way services are being delivered at the MDC for Mr. Raniere, and in a few minutes for two other defendants who their attorneys have specific concerns.

And so like I said at the beginning, I'm not hear to resolve the problem of the fact that the MDC should probably be torn down and a new building put up. I'm not the appropriator. I'm not the executive branch.

I'm just worried about Mr. Raniere, whether he's going to have heat, hot water, the ability to talk to his

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- attorney, the ability to have medication as required, the ability to have recreation, all of that, if he's still in jail. That's what I'm here for.
 - MR. AGNIFILO: I appreciate that.
- THE COURT: I don't want to conflate what Judge

 Torres is doing for the defendants she's dealing with and what

 I'm doing with regard to the defendants I have in my

 jurisdiction.
- 9 MR. AGNIFILO: So my concern then --
- THE COURT: I don't want to know about her hearing.
- 11 Her hearing is irrelevant to me.

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address that?

- MR. AGNIFILO: I understand. But what your Honor is saying is relevant to unit 62, where Mr. Raniere is. And my understanding --
- THE COURT: I'll ask the question. You had didn't raise that question.
- 17 MR. AGNIFILO: -- that unit 62 is without heat.
- 18 THE COURT: All right, stop.
 - Unit 62 is without heat, according to Mr. Agnifilo, and that occurred before the fire in the power room or whatever it's called. Do you monitor this regularly? Is there a central system for establishing what the heat is in a given unit? Is there say thermostat on unit 62? How can you
- MR. MATTEO: Your Honor, we've been taking

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temperature readings. We did have a mechanical piece of 1 2 equipment fail, as they claim. As soon as we realized --3 THE COURT: What did that piece of equipment? It's the heating coil for that unit. 4 MR. MATTEO: 5 Every housing unit has two heating coils, one for the cell 6 areas where the inmates sleep, and one of the common areas, 7 two different units. The one for the cells did experience --8 THE COURT: Did experience. 9 It did experience a mechanical problem. MR. MATTEO: 10 We fixed the repairs. We continued to have a little repairs, 11 adjustments, throughout the week. 12 THE COURT: What is the situation as of today? 13 The current situation is yesterday --MR. MATTEO: 14 this morning I was in two different courts, your Honor, so I 15 don't have the temperature readings for today. But I can tell you for the last couple of days -- they just showed me one for 16 17 today, one second. 18 As of Friday, February 2, 2019 at noon. 19 THE COURT: February 2 was Saturday. 20 MR. MATTEO: As of Saturday, sorry, as of February 2 21 at noon I62 unit temperature, cell temperature, was 68 degrees 22 which is in compliance with the Bureau of Prison's policy, 23 that's our target set point. 24 THE COURT: You don't know what it's been since

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then.

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MR. MATTEO: From the readings that the staff took today, it's 79 degrees in the south. We've been monitoring the temperature throughout on a daily basis, not always at noon, not always at 8:00 o'clock in the morning.

I came in personally early one morning at 6:00 o'clock, I went straight to all the housing units, took temperature readings at 6:00 o'clock in the morning to get a variation of temperature throughout different hours of the day. Within the last couple of days, a week, they all have been on target with Bureau of Prisons', policy which is our target point of 68 degrees.

MR. AGNIFILO: Your Honor, I have no reason to believe that the temperature has been a problem for the last two or three days. That's not the basis of my concern.

The basis I believe the temperature was in the 30s during the days following the fire and on Martin Luther king day, specifically, I think it was 3 or 4 degrees here in New York City.

THE COURT: I remember.

MR. AGNIFILO: My concern also is, I think it was so cold that the personnel who worked at the jail had hats, coats, scarves but the inmates were given none of those things. There weren't any blankets given, although the city sent blankets to the inmates, they weren't given. Some staff members had area heaters. I understand they don't want to

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give those to the inmates, but they didn't give them to the inmates. They didn't give them clothing. They had didn't give them blankets. Quite frankly, they let them freeze for an extended period of time.

THE COURT: I understand all of that. Obviously this has been a major crisis at the MDC, not just for your client. I understand that.

I'm trying to understand in connection with your bail application, what is the current situation and what might it be going forward. That's really where I am. I'm not talking about January anymore. I'm talking about February and March, the balance of the cold months, how is it going to be. You've raised the issue, I'm trying to elicit the current status from representatives who are here to answer the questions.

MR. AGNIFILO: My concern is that we look at today's situation in a continuum, because it's not as though there weren't any problems at all before the fire, there were substantial problems before the fire and they continue. I think these three representatives probably worked very, very hard, and none of this is their fault, but there is a problem. There is a probable. There is a well-documented problem that is rooted in history, to think it's all going to be solved now that they had a fire, I just don't think so.

So I think the past is relevant in predicting the

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future. I think that they are probably trying, they are probably working on it, a lot of hard working people are trying the best they can, but there is a history. The water is brown sometimes for two days on end. There are issues with light. There is issues with the heating that we've just started to get into. There is issues with the food. I don't want to belabor the whole thing, but it's really a problem. It all is part of the due process application.

THE COURT: I see. All right, thank you.

I just came from a meeting of the Board of Judges of the Court, and we were advised about a number of facts, some of which would give us some hope that there will be a more comprehensive solution of the problems of the operation of the MDC. The head of the Bureau of Prisons, I think, is aware of these problems. The Acting Attorney General was here in New York and was made aware of the problems. And the U.S. Attorney of this District and the U.S. Attorney of the Southern District have both engaged on these problems.

Part of the problem is going to be obtaining the financial resources necessary to upgrade systems, the roof needs to be fixed. There are all these problems that transcend the immediate problem of heat, hot water, and hot food. But I can only deal with the immediate problem.

And it would appear to the Court that even if there was a problem, if it continued would have made it more

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difficult to make a decision about what to do about bail. The fact is that the conditions in the facility are better and more up to standard at this point. The Court was concerned about the heat problem. The Court was concerned about the food problem. The Court was concerned about the problem of counsel meeting with the detainees, because that is a true due process problem. All of those problems have been dealt with in the immediate term, as far as the Court is aware. If those problems reoccur, you can bring them to my attention at any time, and we will dispose of those problems, depending on what the circumstances are.

I'm going to take everything you've said into account, everything the Government has said into account, and I'll rule on your application for release on bail by the time we meet tomorrow.

I just want you to understand that part of what I'm looking into has to do with, should your client remain incarcerated until the trial, will you be in a position to adequately prepare your defense. That's a major issue for the Court. To the extent that — I take it you're not interested in further delay of the trial in order to do so, I know you're extremely talented and that you will do whatever is necessary to be ready for trial on April 29. So I'm not even going to ask you would you like to have because of this situation that existed in January further delay of the trial. You don't, do

PROCEEDINGS 1 you? 2 MR. AGNIFILO: I don't. 3 THE COURT: There you go. All right. 4 Is there anything else from the defense in 5 connection with the bail application? 6 MR. AGNIFILO: I want to thank you for seeing us on 7 short notice on these issues. 8 THE COURT: Let me say this, it's I think it's 9 really important that you brought this to my attention. I 10 can't imagine people in the dark, in subfreezing temperatures 11 without any understanding of when it will all end. 12 humane. And whatever the reasons were, which were not under 13 the control of the people sitting here, apparently, it still 14 raised tremendous concerns on my part.

I would also say on the part of all the other judges who have defendants sitting in detention, so you should understand that this issue has been raised about as high as it can go within the judiciary in this District and in the Southern District and will continue to, those who don't have the case involving the civil case will continue to manage our cases and our defendants' circumstances, very, very closely. So you should understand that.

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